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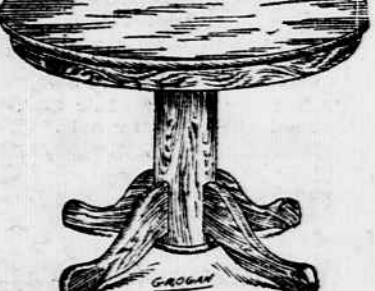
AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

Dinner Sets

A good-looking, serviceable Dining Table of colonial design. It is of polished golden oak, with heavy pedestal, solid legs and extends to 6 feet in length.

Service of 10 pieces; a very good quality of ware in Chinese blue.

\$4.50



A good-looking, serviceable Dining Table of colonial design. It is of polished golden oak, with heavy pedestal, solid legs and extends to 6 feet in length.

\$7.85



Pillows covered with heavy Amosug ticking; soft feathers; 18x27 inches, reduced from \$1.00 to

95c



Large size, heavily constructed Jar-diniere Stand finished in white enamel—ornamented for the porch

79c



Oak Commode for the nursery or sick room; a great convenience. We have but three left; regular \$6 value.

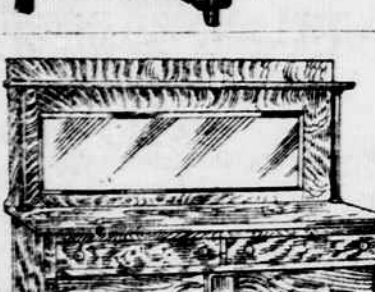
\$2.95



Large Oak Wardrobe

This is a very good looking piece, carefully constructed and nicely finished. Such value is usually priced at \$12.

\$7.95



Large size Buffet of golden oak, nicely finished and polished; deep drawers and roomy linen compartments; mirror of heavy French plate. An extra big value at this price.

\$17.50

GROGAN'S

THE HOUSE POOL RACE FORWARD

Mr. Hughes Says the President Should Be Without Political Fear.

URGES STRINGENT LAWS FOR PROTECTION OF LABOR

Workers Must Be Contented, He Says in Reno Speech, if America Is to Be Successful.

RENO, Nev., August 24.—Charles E. Hughes, in two speeches here late yesterday and last night, again attacked the administration for its Mexican policy, repeated his conviction that a protective tariff was essential to a continuance of prosperity, and reiterated his declaration for a federal liability law to cover accidents to persons in industries engaged in interstate commerce.

Mr. Hughes also declared that if he were elected he would endeavor to carry out his policies without favor to any one.

"No one can hold executive office properly who is not ready to be defeated," he said. "It is a very necessary thing at all times to take your political life in your hands and to be willing to do as you think you ought to do, regardless of the political consequences."

Contentment and Prosperity.

Speaking of improving conditions of labor, Mr. Hughes said: "I do not consider this a mere sentimental procedure. That is bound up with our prosperity. We cannot have a great United States unless in the main it is a contented country, filled with men working, peaceable and sharing fairly in the fruits of their labor, protected by safety appliances, having sanitary conditions of labor, having reasonable hours and just compensation."

"Contented America will be successful America," he said. "If we have a discontented America we will be unsuccessful America."

Mr. Hughes referred to his record, with reference to labor legislation, while he was Governor of New York, and read again an editorial from the official organ of organized labor, printed in 1910, commending his stand.

"We have in the federal field a very important sphere of action under the Constitution of the United States: the power to regulate interstate commerce. This power was given in broad terms, happily without attempt at definition. The power has been exercised very freely."

Advocates Further Legislation.

"I like to speak of the opportunities that still exist for improvement in these difficulties, for example: 'The federal employers' liability act was an advance, but it still leaves to the hazard of trial by jury and to the proof of negligence, a great host of cases where injuries have been sustained in a hazardous employment.'"

"I like to think that in the future we shall see a bill in Congress providing for compensation in connection with employment by the government, but a fair and proper scheme of compensation for employees engaged in hazardous occupations in connection with interstate commerce, and therefore subject to the regulating power of Congress."

"We need as much uniformity as possible. We need to have in the use of our federal powers a wise oversight, to the end that what we do shall be what would otherwise be local and varied, and perhaps clashing and inconvenient."

"We need a uniform system, by the wise and constitutional use of federal power. I thoroughly believe in that, and I desire to see that power prudently exercised for the benefit of human living and the working people of this country."

For Peace of the World.

Mr. Hughes also reiterated his declaration that after the war ends a world court should be established to settle controversies among the nations.

"What we need to preserve peace of the world," he said, "is international legislation or what corresponds to international legislation."

"We can have peace without trouble in this country," said the nominee, in discussing the Mexican situation. "Only inexcusable blundering could get us into war. We don't want anything we have got all we need; we are not aggressive; we are not seeking trouble; we are not trying to exploit anybody. We simply want to go ahead in our peaceful pursuit of our ideals and have prosperity."

"But that does not mean that our rights are to be ignored, that we are to be lacking in the protection of those rights that are known to pertain to American citizens. Our conduct in Mexico in failing to protect the rights of our citizens down there cut down our international prestige. I should say, practically one-half. It is a very serious thing for a nation to be known as willing to forego those primary obligations of maintaining the rights of its citizens which every nation has."

FILES SUIT FOR INJUNCTION.

Corbin Thompson Says Labor Bodies Injure His Milk Business.

Corbin Thompson, proprietor of the Sharon dairy, has filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia suit for injunction to prevent a boycott of his business and to enjoin the further publication of his as unfair. The defendants are Henry Schmidt and Harry Gundersheimer, president and secretary of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Local No. 110; Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison, president and secretary of the American Federation of Labor; Newton James and John B. Colpoys, president and secretary of the Washington Central Labor Union. The unions are also named as defendants.

Mr. Thompson claims that "unfair" cards have been circulated against him; that his business place has been picketed and his milk declared "red." The plaintiff asserts that several business places have been induced to discontinue buying milk from him to his great financial loss. Attorneys Henry E. Davis and Joseph Y. Reeves represent the plaintiff.

OFF TO TALK IN MAINE.

Secretaries Baker and Daniels Start on Campaign Trip.

Two members of President Wilson's cabinet left here yesterday to take part in the political campaign in Maine in the interests of the democratic party. They are Secretaries Baker and Daniels.

Secretary Baker will speak at Waterville this evening, and late in the week will address meetings at Lewiston and Bangor. Secretary Daniels' engagements include addresses at Machias tomorrow evening and Jacksonville Saturday afternoon. Next week he will make speeches at Rockland, Waterville, Bath, Thomdike, Portland and Kittery.

Mrs. Daniels accompanies the Secretary as far as Poland Springs. There she will remain during his campaign tour of the state.

TREASURES OF MONKS WORTH MANY MILLIONS FOUND BY AUSTRIANS

GENEVA, Switzerland, August 24.—The Austrians, according to a special dispatch from Innsbruck, have found the famous treasures of the Dethani monastery, near Cetinje, Montenegro, which the monks had buried upon the approach of the invaders.

The accumulations were those of seven centuries, consisting of jewels and old coin of every generation since the thirteenth century, golden vessels and richly embroidered vestments. The value of the whole accumulation is estimated at several millions of pounds.

It is said, adds the dispatch, that a peasant betrayed to the Austrians the whereabouts of the treasure was secreted.

HOW WAR HAS AFFECTED BUSINESS OF THE WORLD

Department of Commerce Statement Is Filed With Senate Finance Committee.

How the war has affected the world's business is detailed in a statement compiled by the Department of Commerce for Chairman Simmons of the Senate finance committee. The following general conclusions are given:

"Business activities were fairly normal in the various countries of the world during the two years preceding the outbreak of the war."

"In every country, including the United States, there was a decided decline in business activity after July, 1914."

"The period of business depression, following the outbreak of the war, lasted from four to six months in most of the neutral countries. In the belligerent countries the upward trend did not begin until the last few months in 1915."

"There was a slight depression in business activity in the United States in the latter part of 1913 and early in 1914, but in the spring and summer of 1914 there were signs of recovery. The outbreak of the war, however, caused a decided decline."

"The United States at the close of the period, April, 1916, had entered upon a period of business activity which has no parallel in the history of the country."

"Complete figures could not be obtained for all countries, but the report contains the most complete statistics and diagrams issued on the subject under one cover since the war started."

BATTLESHIP VIRGINIA LEADS.

Makes 23 Hits Out of 120 Shots at Battle Practice.

Secretary Daniels sent to the Senate yesterday a statement of scores made by the Atlantic battleship fleet in division and battle practice in 1915-1916, as they appeared on the screen target at the time.

In individual practice the Virginia, out of 120 shots scored 23 hits; Nebraska, 115 shots, 29 hits; Louisiana, 197 shots, 13 hits, the highest scores made. Of the low scores the Arkansas, 71 shots, scored 3 hits; Delaware, 76 shots, 3 hits, and the Rhode Island, 115 shots, only 1 hit.

In division practice the Texas, with 76 shots, scored 10 hits; Utah, 70 shots, 7 hits; Arkansas, 76 shots, 6 hits; Delaware, 76 shots, 5 hits; while the Louisiana with 77 shots scored only 1 hit and the Kansas with 75 shots only 1 hit.

Not Aimed at Irish-Americans.

LONDON, August 24.—The United States, having made an inquiry in regard to the order in council issued last week restricting entrance to Ireland, the British government has given assurance that the order is not directed against Irish-Americans, but is intended merely to exclude those persons who might disturb the peace.

A terrible thunderstorm, accompanied by hail, swept Albany county, Md., and caused much damage to crops in the north of Cumberland along the Bedford and Valley roads.

'SUB' DEUTSCHLAND SAFE AFTER 4,200-MILE TRIP

Undersea Merchantman Arrives at Mouth of Weser, With All on Board Well.

BERLIN, August 24 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—The merchant submarine Deutschland arrived at the mouth of the Weser August 23, according to the Overseas News Agency. The agency says that the Deutschland arrived on the afternoon of August 23 and anchored before the mouth of the river. All on board were well.

The Vossische Zeitung publishes an interview with Capt. Paul Koenig of the Deutschland, who expresses appreciation of the attitude of the United States government in taking every necessary measure to prevent violation of neutrality in connection with the departure of the submarine.

LONDON, August 24, 1:05 p.m.—Reports of the return of the German submarine Deutschland from the United States are corroborated in a telegram received at Amsterdam from Bremen, as forwarded by Reuters' correspondent. According to this information the Deutschland traveled 4,200 miles on her homeward voyage. At the beginning the sea was tempestuous but later it became more calm. The Deutschland proved to be able to navigate the stormy seas excellently. Her engines worked faultlessly. No icebergs were passed on the journey.

The American government, says the dispatch, acted in a correct manner as a neutral, rigorously enforcing respect for its frontier from British and French warships by the employment of its own men of war. After a British cruise frigate from British waters at night, even more effective measures were taken to enforce neutrality.

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Ran Gantlet of Warships.

No less than eight British warships, it is said, were on the alert, surrounded by numerous small American vessels which had been chartered, for the purpose of placing nets and obtaining information as to the movements of the Deutschland. Nevertheless the submarine succeeded in leaving undetected. A distance of 100 miles was traversed under water without difficulty.

The Deutschland returned home slightly damaged, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from The Hague, which says this information is contained in a telegram from Bremen. The members of the crew were unwilling, it adds, to give details of the

return voyage. The arrival of the submarine surprised her owners, as she was not expected to dock within a week.

The Deutschland took the same route on both her voyages, the dispatch adds, returning to Germany by the North sea. Capt. Paul Koenig of the Deutschland is being feted as a national hero, and has been summoned to Emperor William's headquarters to report on his voyage.

Kaiser Sends Congratulations.

AMSTERDAM, August 24, via London, 3:45 p.m.—According to a dispatch received here today from Berlin, Emperor William has sent the following telegram to the owners of the submarine Deutschland:

"With sincere pleasure I have just received the news of the safe return of the submarine liner Deutschland. I heartily congratulate the owners and builders of the vessel and the brave seamen under Koenig's command."

The message also expresses the intention of the emperor to bestow decorations on members of the Deutschland's personnel.

DR. KARL LIEBKNECHT GETS SEVERER SENTENCE

Must Do Four Years, One Month Penal Servitude and Is Expelled From Army.

AMSTERDAM, via London, August 24.—The result of Dr. Karl Liebknecht's appeal against his sentence for war treason has been the imposition of a new and severer sentence of four years and one month penal servitude and expulsion from the army, according to a dispatch from Berlin.

The appeal was heard Wednesday before a supreme court-martial presided over by a naval captain. The socialist leader was defended by his attorney, Herr Bracke of Brunswick.

In addition to his prison sentence, Dr. Liebknecht is deprived of his civil rights for six years. The court declared that the sentence was imposed "for attempted war treason, severe disobedience and resistance against the armed power of the state." The court announced that as the prisoner has already served one month of his sentence he has the privilege of an appeal from the present judgment. The original sentence was thirty months' imprisonment and dismissal from the army.

Commenting on the outcome of the hearing, the Wolff bureau says: "The severe sentence appears justified despite all the circumstances favorable to Liebknecht, if one considers that he violated his duties as a soldier and citizen in wartime in the grossest manner and to the detriment of his menaced fatherland. Liebknecht himself admitted that by the distribution of pamphlets and by arranging public demonstrations he intended the weakening of the German war strength."

GERMAN BATTLESHIP WESTFALEN DAMAGED

Berlin Claims Big British Warship Was Hit, But London Denies This.

LONDON, August 24.—Admission by the Germans that the battleship Westfalen, of the Nassau class, was damaged by a British torpedo in recent fighting in the North sea has gratified the British public, as it proves the British were not left at such a disadvantage as appeared from first reports. First accounts debited Great Britain with loss of the light cruisers Falmouth and Nottingham, as against destruction of one German submarine and damage to another. The fact that Germany withheld news of some of her losses in first accounts of the Jutland battle is used by the newspapers to discount Berlin statements.

How Account Now Stands.

The account now stands, as figured on the British side, with the loss of the Nottingham and Falmouth, whose crews, however, were nearly all saved, against the certain loss to the Germans of a big battleship damaged, and, according to the belief of the commander of the attacking submarine, possibly one submarine sunk and another damaged. There

is great rejoicing here over the exploit of Commander Turner of the E-23. His successful attack in a fight in the open sea is taken as disproving the contention of those who questioned the utility of the submarine in such warfare.

The claim that a British battleship was damaged by a German submarine in the recent fighting in the North sea is repeated in the latest official statement issued by the German admiralty in Berlin.

This German claim has been met with an emphatic denial from the British admiralty, as follows:

"There is not a particle of truth in this fantastic story. No ship was struck, except the Nottingham and the Falmouth, whose loss has already been officially announced."

BRITISH ARE CONFIDENT.

Parliament Adjourns With Debates Failing to Reflect Any Anxiety.

LONDON, August 24.—Both houses of parliament adjourned yesterday until October 10, after adopting a bill extending the present parliament another seven months.

Not since the outbreak of the war has parliament adjourned on a situation such as the present and which was described by David Lloyd George, minister of war, and other ministers in debates as giving so little cause for anxiety or so hopeful an outlook for the future. The debates reflected a feeling of confidence, although expressing realization that heavy tasks are ahead and that there is no prospect for hostilities coming to a speedy end.

Under its plan by which 22 per cent of its receipts are set aside for wages, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company has announced an increase in pay of 1 cent an hour to its 6,000 motormen and conductors. This will give men in the service five years 32 cents an hour.

REPORTS ARE PLEASING TO CHAIRMAN MCCORMICK

Head of Democratic Campaign Organization Hears From Central and Western States.

CHICAGO, August 24.—Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the democratic national committee, came to Chicago yesterday and conferred with Senator Thomas J. Walsh, manager of western headquarters, and a number of the department and bureau chiefs.

Chairman McCormick expressed himself as well pleased with the reports received from the central and western states.

Mr. Hughes has undertaken an impossible task when he tries to harmonize the standpoint of republican leaders with the progressives," said Chairman McCormick. "It is like trying to mix oil and water. Imagine the difficulty encountered when one attempts to satisfy the progressives on one hand and placate standard leaders like Smoot, Crane and Penrose. That is exactly what Hughes is up against. Nobody living can do it, and that is how the weakness of the republican position in this campaign. Meanwhile, the democrats are busy in Washington making a great record in constructive legislation."

Chairman McCormick said President Wilson will speak in Chicago and other cities in the central and western states before the close of the campaign, although no dates have yet been agreed upon.

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Hecht & Co.

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Friday Hour Sale No. 18

These hour sales are no respecters of former prices. Here we are again with Hour Sale No. 18, in which we are offering desirable merchandise at prices ridiculously below regular costs. We've set a price standard for the items that go into this sale—it has gained a lot of friends for this store, so of course, we are not going to do a thing to hurt its prestige.

9 to 10 A.M.

Boys' 50c Khaki Knee Pants, pair. 34c

Light and dark shades; also made of light navy and dark cloth. Sizes 5 to 17 years.

10 to 11 A.M.

Boys' 85c and 75c Norfolk Suits. \$3.95

Of all-wool chevrons in dark gray and light gray. They'll make excellent school suits. Sizes 9 to 17 years.

11 to 12 A.M.

50c Window Shades at 25c

Oil Opaque Shades in shades of ecru, white and buff, subject to slight imperfections. With fixtures.

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